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## BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY

**LARGEST RETAIL MANUFACTURERS.**

The bargains for this week are stupendous.  
Our stock has never been offered so low before.  
**CALL AND BE CONVINCED.**

Two ornate wooden chairs are shown side-by-side. Each chair has a high, decorative backrest with a carved floral or scrollwork design. The seats are upholstered in a material with a diagonal striped pattern. The chairs are framed by simple wooden borders.

**\$12.00**—Solid antique oak Suit; large bevel plate; neatly carved; large size bureau and washstand; worth \$20.00.



Only **\$17.00**, worth \$40.00--  
Two pieces of furniture for the  
price of one; combination folding  
bed and wardrobe; each piece per-  
fect in every way.



**\$1.00**—Solid oak, high back,  
cane seat Dining Chair; worth  
\$2.00.



The image contains three separate illustrations of furniture. At the top left is a hanging bookstand, which is a tall, narrow wooden frame with two horizontal shelves and a decorative lattice pattern on the side panels. At the top right is a Morris chair, a classic upholstered rocking chair with a high, patterned backrest and curved wooden rockers. At the bottom is a chaise longue, a long, low upholstered seat with a high, curved headrest and a decorative fringe along the bottom edge.

**\$1.25**—Hanging Bookstand—  
Solid oak; worth \$2.50.

**\$7.00**, worth \$14.00, for this  
upholstered Morris Chair; adjust-  
able back; best upholstery, in **any**  
color, corduroy or tapestry.

**\$15.00** for this Spanish Couch ; very best upholstery, covered in silk tapestry or corduroy, any color. This is a very comfortable couch and easily worth \$30.00.

**BROOKLYN FURNITURE CO.,**  
*Furniture, Carpets, Draperies,*  
**FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

The Watson Collection of Ancient Jewish Coins.

Doubtless the most complete set of ancient Jewish coins in this country is that which forms part of the numismatical collection of the Rev. W. Scott Watson of Guttenberg, N. J. It was gathered during his sojourn in Syria and far exceeds in the number of specimens that of any other collector of Jewish coins.

The oldest coins in the strictly Jewish series are two of Simon Maccabaeus, bearing the date of the "fourth year," with corresponding inscriptions in Hebrew and Greek. These coins were issued by Simon B. C. (Mr. Watson has coins of Syria much older than these, his Phoenician series going back nearly 2,500 years to about 400 B. C.) These are followed by specimens of the coinage of John Hyrcanus (125-105 B. C.) and Alexander Jannaeus (103-78 B. C.). Then come the coins of the mint of the Herodian family, Herod the Great, Herod Archelaus, and Herod Agrippa being represented. There are also quite a number of the coins of the procurators who governed Judaea under the Emperor Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero. The set closes with pieces issued by the victors and the vanquished about the time that Jerusalem was captured by Titus, and others struck by the insurgents during the reign of Vespasian.

135 A. D.). Probably the specimens most interesting to the general reader are those of the King who was reigning in Jerusalem when Jesus Christ was born and those of Pontius Pilate, before whom He was brought for sentence. The latter have on them as their date the seventeenth year of the Emperor Tiberius, i. e., 30-31 A. D. The various "mites" are also of much interest.

Such a collection as this one has special value for students of palaeography. It furnishes contemporary representations of the forms of letters in use at different periods. The oldest specimens have their inscriptions only in the ancient Hebrew characters, which differ greatly from the square characters now in common use, in the time of Alexander Jannaeus we find bilingual coins, the Hebrew language and letters being employed on one side and the Greek language and characters on the other. The coins of the Herodian family and of the Roman government have Greek alone. The use of this preference to Latin, even on Roman coins is one of the many facts that prove the wide prevalence of Greek in Judaea that the New Testament was written. The silver denarii struck by the emperor under Simon Nesi and Bar Cochab found expression on the money in a return to the Hebrew with a total discarding of the other